Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1860. VOL. 33, NO. 20.

Poetry.

IF WE KNEW.

BY RUTH BENTON.

If we knew the cares and crosses
Crowding round our neighbor's way,
If we knew the little losses,
Sorely grievous, day by day;
Would we then so often chide him
For his lack of thrift and gain—
Leaving on his heart a shadow,
Leaving on our lives a stain?

If we knew the clouds above us,
Held by gentle blessings there,
Would we turn away all trembling,
In our blind and weak despair?
Would we shrink from little shadows,
Lying on the dewy grass,
Whilst 'tis only birds of Eden,
Just in mercy flying past?

If we knew the silent story,
Quivering thro' the heart of pain,
Would our womanhood dare doom them
Back to haunts of guilt again?
Life has many a tangled crossing:
Joy hath many a break of woe;
And the cheeks, tear washed, are whitest;
This the blessed angels know.

Let us reach into our bosoms
For the key to other lives,
And with love towards erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, dear Father judge us
As we judged our fellow-men.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER,

In the United States Senate, August 12, 1848, *on the Question of Organizing the Territory of Oregon subject to the Ordinance of* 1787, *excluding Slavery forever therefrom.*

There are two or three political questions arising in this case which I wish to state dispassionately; not to argue, but to state. The honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Berrien,] for whom I have a great respect, and with whom it is my delight to cultivate personal friendship, has stated with great propriety the importance of this question. He has said that it is a question interesting to the South and to the North, and one which may very well also attract the attention of mankind. He has not stated any part of this too strongly. It is such a question. Without doubt, it is a question which may well attract the attention of mankind. On the subjects involved in this debate, the whole world is not now asleep. It is wide awake; and I agree with the honorable member, that if what is now proposed to be done by us who resist this amendment is, as he supposes, unjust and injurious to any portion of this community, or against its constitutional rights, that injustice should be presented to the civilized world, and we, who concur in the proceeding, ought to submit ourselves to its rebuke. I am glad that the honorable gentleman proposes to refer this question to the great tribunal of modern civilization, as well as the great tribunal of the American people. It is proper. It is a question of magnitude enough, of interest enough, to all the civilized nations of the earth, to call from those who support the one side or the other a statement of the grounds upon which they act.

Now, I propose to state as briefly as I can the grounds upon which I proceed, historical and constitutional, and will endeavor to use as few words as possible, so that I may relieve the Senate from hearing me at the earliest possible moment. In the first place, to view the matter historically. This Constitution, founded in 1787, and the Government under it, organized in 1789, recognized the existence of slavery in certain States then belonging to the Union, and a particular description of slavery. I hope that what I am about to say may be received without any supposition, that I intend the slightest disrespect. But this particular description of slavery does not, I believe, now exist in Europe, nor in any other civilized portion of the habitable globe. It is not analogous to the case of the predial or *slave glebæ adscripti* of Russia, or Hungary, or other States. It is a peculiar system of personal slavery, by which the person who is called a slave is transferrable as a chattel, from hand to hand. I speak of this as a fact; and that is the fact. And I will say, further, perhaps other gentlemen may remember the instances, that although slavery, as a system of servitude attached to the earth, exists in various countries of Europe, I am not at the present moment aware of any place on the globe in which this property of man in a human being as a slave transferrable as a chattle, exists except in America. Now that it existed, in the form in which it still exists, in certain States, at the formation of this Constitution, and that the framers of that instrument, and those who adopted it, agreed that as far as it existed it should not be disturbed or interfered with by the new General Government, there is no doubt.

The Constitution of the United States recognizes it as an existing fact, an existing relation between the inhabitants of the Southern States. I do not call it an "institution," because that term is not applicable to it; for that seems to imply a voluntary establishment.—When I first came here, it was a matter of frequent reproach to England, the mother country, that slavery had been entailed upon the colonies by her against their consent, and that which is now considered a cherished "institution" was then regarded as, I will not say an *evil*, but an entailment on the colonies by the policy of the mother country, against their wishes. At any rate, it stands recoguized by the Constitution. The Constitution was adopted in 1788, and went into operation in 1789. When it was adopted, the state of the country was this: slavery existed in the Southern States; there was a very large extent of unoccupied territory, which, it was understood, was destined to be formed into States; and it was then determined that no slavery should exist in this territory. I gather now, as a matter of inference from the history of the debates, that the prevailing motives with the North for agreeing to this recognition of the existence of slavery in the Southern States, and giving representation to those States founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the supposition that no acquisition of territory would be made to form new States on the southern frontier of this country, either by cession or conquest. No one looked to any acquisition of new territory on the southern or southwestern frontier. The exclusion of slavery from the Northwestern Territory, and the prospective abolition of the foreign slave trade, were generally, the former unanimously, agreed to; and on the basis of these considerations, the South insisted that where slavery existed it should not be interfered with, and that it should have a certain ration of representation in Congress.—And now, sir, I am one who, believing such to be the understandng on which the Constitution was framed, mean to abide by it.

There is another principle, equally clear, by which I mean to abide, and that is, that in the Convention, and in the first Congress, when appealed to the subject by petitions, and all along in the history of this Government, it was, and has been, a conceded point, that slavery in the States in which it exists is a matter of State regulation exclusively, and that Congress has not the least power over it, or right to interfere with it. Therefore, I say that all agitations and attempts to disturb the relations between master and slave by persons not living in the slave States, are unconstitutional in their spirit, and are, in my opinion, productive of nothing but evil and mischief. I countenance none of them. The manner in which the Government of those States where slavery exists are to regulate it, is for their own consideration, under their responsibility to their constituents, to the general laws of propriety, humanity, and justice, and to God. Associations formed elsewhere, springing from a feeling of humanity, or any other cause have nothing whatever to do with it, nor right to interfere in it. They have never received any encouragement from me, and they never will. In my opinion, they have done nothing but delay and defeat their own professed objects.

I have now stated, as I understand it, the condition of things upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. What has happened since? Sir, it has happened that above and beyond all contemplation or expectation of the original framers of the Constitution, or the people who adopted it, foreign territory has been acquired by cession, first from France, and then from Spain, on our southern frontier. And what has been the result? Five slaveholding States have been created and added to the Union, bringing ten Senators into this body, (I include Texas, which I consider in the light of a foreign acqusition also,) and up to this hour in which I address you, not one free State has been admitted to the Union from all this acquired territory!

Mr. Berrien, (in his seat.) Yes, Iowa.

Iowa is not yet in the Union. Her Senators are not here. When she comes in, there will be one to five—one free State to five slave States formed out of new Territories. Now, it seems strange to me that there should be any complaint of injustice exercised by the North toward the South. Northern votes have been necessary, they have been ready, and they have been given, to aid in the admission of these five new slaveholding States. These are facts; and, as the gentleman from Georgia has very properly put it as a case in which we are to present ourselves before the world for its judgment, let us see how we stand. I do not represent the North. I state my own case, and I present the matter in that light in which I am willing, as an individual member of Congress, to be judged by civilized humanity. I say then, that, according to true history, the slaveholding interests in this country has not been dis-favored by the North. The North has concurred to bring in these five slaveholding States out of newly-acquired territory, which acquisitions were not at all in the contemplation of the Convention which formed the Constitution, or of the people when they agreed that there should be a representation of three-fifths of the slaves in the then existing States.

Mr. President, what is the result of this?—We stand here now, at least I do, for one, to say that, considering there have been already five new slaveholding States formed out of newly-acquired territory, and only one non-slaveholding State, at most, I do not feel that I am called on to go further; I do not feel the obligations to yield more. But our friends of the South say, "You deprive us of all our rights. We have fought for this Territory, and you deny us participation in it." Let us consider this question as it really is; and since the honorable gentleman from Georgia proposes to leave the case to the enlightened and impartial judgment of mankind—and as I agree with him that it is a case proper to be considered by the enlightened part of mankind—let us see how the matter in truth stands. Gentlemen who advocate the cause which my honorable friend from Georgia, with so much ability, sustains, declare that we invade their rights, that we deprive them of a participation in the enjoyment of territories acquired by the common services and common exertions of all. Is this true? How deprive? Of what do we deprive them? Why they say that we deprive them of the privilege of carrying their slaves, as slaves, into the new territories. Well, sir, what is the amount of that? They say that in this way we deprive them of the opportunity of going into their acquired Territories with their property. Their "property." What do they mean by "property?" We certainly do not deprive them of the privilege of going into these newly-acquired Territories *with all that, in the general estimation of human society, in the general, and common, and universal understanding of mankind is esteemed property.* Not at all. The truth is just this. They have, in their own States, peculiar laws, which create property in persons. They have a system of local legislation on which slavery rests; while everybody agrees that it is against natural law, or at least against the common understanding which prevails among men as to what is natural law.

I am not going into metaphysics, for therein I should encounter the honorable member from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun,] and we should find "no end in wandering mazes lost," until after the time for the adjournment of Congress.

The Southern States have peculiar laws, and by those laws there is property in slaves. This is pure local. The real meaning, then, of Southern gentleman, in making this complaint, is, that they cannot go into the Territories of the U. States, *carrying with them their own peculiar local law, a law which creates property in persons.* This, according to their own statement, is all the ground of complaint they have. Now, here, I think gentlemen are unjust towards us. How unjust they are, others will judge: generations that will come after us will judge. It will not be contended that this sort of personal slavery exists by general law. It exists only by local law. I do not mean to deny the validity of that local law where it is established; but I say it is, after all, local law. It is nothing more. And wherever that local law does not extend, property in persons does not exist.

Well, sir, what is now the demand on the part of our Southern friends? They say, "We will carry our local laws with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice, unless it establishes in the Territory, in which we wish to go, our own local law." This demand, I, for one, resist, and shall resist. It goes upon the plea that there is an inequality, unless persons, under this local law, and holding property by authority of that law, can go into new territory, and there establish *that local law, to the exclusion of the general law.* Mr. President, it was a maxim of the civil law, that between slavery and freedom, freedom should always be presumed, and slavery must always be proved. If any question arose as to the *status* of an individual in Rome, he was presumed to be free until he was proved to be a slave, because slavery is an exception to the general rule. Such, I suppose, is the general law of mankind. An individual is presumed to be free, until a law can be produced which creates ownership in his person. I do not dispute the force and validity of the local law, as I have already said, but I say it is a matter to be proved, and, therefore, if individuals go into any part of the earth, it is to be proved they are not freemen, or else the presumption is that they are.

Now our friends seem to think that an inequality arises from restraining them from going into the Territories, unless there be a law provided which shall protect their *ownership in persons.* The assertion is, that we create an inequality. Is there nothing to be said on the other side in relation to inequality? Sir, from the date of this Constitution, and in the counsels that formed and established this Constitution, and I suppose in all men's judgment since, it is received as a settled truth, that slave labor and free labor do not exist well together. I have before me a declaration of Mr. Mason, in the Convention that formed the Constitution, to that effect. Mr. Mason, as is well known, was a distinguished member from Virginia. He says that the objection to slave labor is, that it puts free white labor in disrepute; that it causes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white man, and that the free white man despises to work, to use his own expression, where slaves are employed. This is a matter of great interest to the free States, if it be true, as to a great extent it certainly is, that wherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is excluded or discouraged. I agree that slave laber does not necessarily exclude free labor totally. There is free white labor in Virginia, Tennessee, and other States, where most of the labor is done by slaves. But it necessarily loses something of its respectability, by the side of, and when associated with slave labor. Wherever labor is mainly performed by slaves, it is regarded as degrading to freemen. The freemen of the North, therefore, have a deep interest in keeping labor free, exclusively free, in the new Territories.

But sir, let us look further into this alledged inequality. There is no pretence that Southern people may not go into territory which shall be subject to the Ordinance of 1787. The only restraint is, that they shall not carry slaves thither and continue that relation. They say this shuts them altogether out. Why, sir, there can be nothing more inaccurate in point of fact than this statement. I understand that one-half the people who settled Illinois are people, or descendants of people, who came from the Southern States. And I suppose that one-third of the people of Ohio are those, or descendants of those, who emigrated from the South; and I venture to say, that in respect to those two States, they are at this day settled by people of Southern origin in as great a proportion as they are by people of Northern origin, according to the general number and proportion of people, South and North. There are as many people from the South, in proportion to the whole people of the South, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of thd North. There is, then, no exclusion of Southern people; there is only the exclusion of a peculiar local law. Neither in principal nor in fact is there any inequality.

The question now is, whether it is not competent to Congress, in the exercise of a fair and just discretion, considering that there have been five slaveholding States added to this Union out of foreign acquisitions, and as yet only one free State, to prevent their further increase. That is the question. I see no injustice in it. As to the power of Congress, I have nothing to add to what I said the other day. *Congress has full power over the subject.* It may establish any such Government, and such laws, in the territories, as in its discretion it may see fit. It is subject, of course, to the rules of justice and propriety, but it is under no constitutional restraint.

I have said that I shall consent to no extension of the area of slavery upon this continent, nor to any increase of slave representation in the other House of Congress. I have now stated my reasons for my conduct and my vote. We of the North have already gone, in this respect, far beyond all that any Southern man could have expected, or did expect, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. I repeat the statement of the fact of the creation of five new slaveholding States out of newly acquired territory. We have done that which, if those who framed the Constitution had forseen, they never would have agreed to slave representation. We have yielded thus far; and we have now in the House of Representatives twenty persons voting upon this very question, and upon all other questions, who are only in virtue of the representation of slaves.

Let me conclude, therefore, by remarking, that, while I am willing to present this as showing my own judgment and position in regard to this case, and I beg it to be understood that I am speaking for no other than myself, and while I am willing to offer it to the whole world as my own justification, I rest on these propositions: First, that when this Constitution was adopted, nobody looked for any new acquisition of territory to be formed into slaveholding States; Secondly, that the principles of the Constitution prohibited, and were intended to prohibit, all interference of the General Government with slavery as it existed and as it still exists in the States.

And then, looking to the operation of these new acquisitions, which have in this great degree had the effect of strengthening that interest in the South by the addition of these five States, I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent; and I feel that there is nothing with which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble a person as myself, will reproach me, when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that *under no circumstances will I consent to the further extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Charleston Collapse.

"Did the militia stand fire?" asked George Washington of the messenger who brought him the first tidings of the fight on Bunker Hill. "Yes, they did," was the response.—"Then, thank God, the liberties of America are safe." It was not necessary that the patriots hastily rallied from their plows and their firesides should have triumphed; it was essential that they should have manifested the courage and the will to look the Kings drilled mercenaries steadily in the eye without panic or flight. That point secured, all beyond was but a question of time and cost.

Let us, then, be grateful that, for the first time in our history, a Democratic National Convention has looked the Slavery Propaganda calmly in the face, and virtually said: "We have conceded very much to you, and we stand to those concessions. We are ready to restate and reaffirm them; thus far and no further, we will go; there, where you were so lately glad to stand with us, we will stand; you may desert and defeat us, but we will not discard nor deny our cherished principles, even at your bidding, but will affirm and uphold them, be the consequences what they may." In this stand of the Northern Democracy there is assurance that the bottom has been reached, and that this Republic is to be at the worst no more flagrantly false to the grand ideas on which it was founded, than it has been in the past.

Let us look closely at the newly raised but destined to be historic monuments that marked the Parting of the Ways.

Here is the Platform reported to the Convention by the majority (17) of its Grand Committee of one from each State delegation—said majority being made up of the representatives on said committee of every Slave State (15) with those of California and Oregon:

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following resolutions:

That the Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of Slavery in the Territories: First that Congress has no right to abolish Slavery in the Territories, second, that the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish Slavery in any Territory, nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to exclude Slavery therefrom, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect, when necessary, the rights of person and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its Constitutional authority extends.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the nation recognize it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native born citizens.

Resolved, That the National Democracy earnestly recommend the acquisition of the Island of Cuba at the earliest practicable period.

Whereas, That one of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

There is some intended vagueness in the terms of this Platform, but none at all in its substance and spirit. The meaning of its first and third planks is just this: "Any slaveholder has the same right to take his slaves into any Federal Territory that he or any other citizen has to take any property whatever thither; and both the Federal and Territorial Governments are under the same obligations and have the same power to protect in said territory such slaveholder in the use and enjoyment of his slaves' labor as to protect him or any other person in the enjoyment of any property whatever." And this is in essence the extreme Southern platform, first propounded by John C. Calhoun, since embodied in the Jeff Davis resolves now before the Senate, and more logically set forth in those of his colleague, Alberg G. Brown.

Under ordinary circumstances this platform would have been swallowed by the select office-holders and office-seekers in Democratic National Convention assembled, without cavil or hesitation. The ruling logic would have run thus: "This platform is a mere abstraction, while Sixty Millions per annum is a solid present reality; if we do not give way on the platform, the South will not bolt *en massie*, the Election will be lost, and with it our Sixty Millions: so let us shut our eyes and go it." And go it they would.

But Mr. Senator Douglas happens to be a candidate for the Presidency, backed by nearly or quite half the delegates to this Convention; and he could not stand on this platform. Even though his resolute and successful resistance to the Lecompton fraud had not forbidden, he last summer saw fit to place himself deliberately and clearly on the record by writing and printing this letter:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 22, 1859

"MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination.

"Before the question can be fully determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party—which I cannot anticipate—to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and if, in lieu of them, the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the slave-trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

"I am, very respectfully, your friend,

"S. A. DOUGLAS.

"To J. B. DORR, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa."

Now, there can be no need of arguing that this letter is incompatible with the acceptance of a nomination on the platform above given, for that platform was devised and designed to render either the nomination of Mr. Douglas or his acceptance of it impracticable. Hence the representatives on the Grand Committee of sixteen Free States, casting a large majority of the Electoral Votes of the entire Union, united in reporting the minority Platform:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted, and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend as our only future resolutions the following:

[Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories;

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States, on the question of Constitutional law.]

Resolved, That it is the duty of U. States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

This Platform was substituted for that of the majority of the Committee, by a direct vote of the full Convention—Yeas 165, Nays 138—27 majority on a vote very nearly sectional. Having been thus substituted, the minority demanded and secured a vote on the adoption of its several parts separately; whereon the preamble and second resolve (given above in brackets) were rejected by an almost unanimous vote.—The explanation of this vote is curiously interesting. The delegates from the Free States had framed and presented it as a substantial concession to the South, which—being so much over and above all that had been hitherto conceded at Baltimore and Cincinnati—ought to be received with satisfaction if not with gratitude. But when the South called for a division, and proceeded either to vote by States against this plank, or else sulkily refrain from voting at all, the Northern Delegates said to each other—"What use in burdening ourselves with concessions which are rejected and spurned by those to whom we make them?" And so Free State after State began to emulate their Southern brethren by voting No; and soon those which had already recorded themselves in the affirmative changed to the negative; until at last but a few fragments of delegations, amounting to next to nothing in the aggregate, were left recorded in the affirmative. Thus the Platform termed minority, but which was adopted by a majority of the Convention, as ultimately adopted, stands without any allusion to the Supreme Court or its decisions; but is simply the old Cincinnati affair, with a little extra fillibustering negro-catching thrown in by way of sauce.

The subsequent proceedings of the Convention—the concerted bolt of eight or nine Southern delegations because of the refusal of the majority to adopt the Slave-Code Platform; the fifty-seven ineffectual ballots for a candidate for President, wherein Mr. Douglas received on every ballot a majority of all the votes cast, and on several a majority of the entire Electoral vote of the Union, yet was determinedly denied the two-thirds declared requisite to a nomination all these are freshly in the public mind. The majority held fast to Mr. Douglas; the minority would not allow him to be nominated, and could not concentrate their votes on any one else; thus nothing remained but an adjournment, which was carried yesterday morning by a vote of 166 Ayes to 88 Nays nearly two-thirds. So the Convention stands adjourned over, to reassemble at Baltimore on the 18th of June—a month after the nomination will have been made at Chicago. Probably the character of that nomination will greatly influence the action and results of the adjourned gathering at Baltimore. But let the future speak for itself.

CALEB.

Inasmuch as the Hebrew language is not considered essential to a fashionable education, our readers will not feel offended if we presume that they have not all learned it—and proceed to tell them that the word Caleb signifies a dog. Primarily it was an imitation of the yelping noise made by a dissatisfied cur. This explanation may serve to throw some light upon the snarling, howling and barking exhibited in the grand sanhedrim of Democracy at Charleston; for when an illustrious canine is placed at the head of an organization, it is not strange that smaller members of the body should exhibit a disposition

——"To snarl and bite,
And play the dog."

The origin of the patronymic of the permanent President of the Democratic Convention is also remarkable. CUSH was that son of Ham who appears to have been the father of the Æthiopians, and the country which they inhabited was designated by the same name. This may account for the disposition shown by this illustrious persouage to place himself upon the dark side of Democracy.

If learned philologists would investigate this subject, it is probable that they would be able to discover many things of great interest to the sorrowing friends of the defunct party; and inasmuch as Democracy now is but a matter of history, such investigation may be deemed appropriate, and far less harrowing to the feelings of the mourners, than the ruthless unfoldings of a Committee of the popular branch of Congress.—*Daily News.*

The Occulation of the planet Venus, which attracted so much attention on Tuesday evening the 24th ult., will be followed shortly by the occultation of the planets Jupiter and Mars.

About midnight of Thursday, April 26th, Jupiter was eclipsed in the northern part of New Hampshire and Maine, and some of the British provinces; but in the Southern part of New England, the least distance of the edges of the planet and our satellite will be about one-twentieth the diameter of the latter. The third of these occultations will be that of Mars, in the morning before sunrise of Thursday, May 10th. It will be visible in a large part of the United States and the British provinces. As the moon will then be about five days past the full the emersion will take place on the dark side. The color of Mars will be a fiery red, as it will be quite near the earth; indeed, at Mars' opposition to the Sun, on July 17th next, it will be nearer to us than for several years, with a high southern declination, thus giving the astronomers at the Cape of Good Hope an excellent and rare opportunity of determining its parallax with greater precision. The fourth of this extraordinary series of oculations is that of Jupiter in the forenoon of Thursday, May 24th, which also will be visible in a large part of this country, but which taking place whilst the Sun is above the horizon, cannot be seen except with the aid of a very good telescope.

IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The Iron City College has removed to the splendid halls in the new College Building, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, opposite the St. Clair Hotel.—Prof. J. C. Smith, A. M. for the past three years the principal teacher in the College, is now associate Principal and proprietor with F. W. Jenkins in the Institution, and Mr. A. Cowley is engaged as the permanent teacher of penmanship. The College now occupies the largest and best rooms in the city.—*Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.*

Wit is not the produce of study; it comes almost as unexpectedly on the speaker as on the hearer; one of the first principles of it is good temper; the arrows of wit ought to always be feathered with smiles; when they fail in that, they become a sarcasm.

"I am not fond of catnip," as the little girl said, when pussy bit off a piece of her nose.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 18, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Subject to the decison of the National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The office of the "Bedford Inquirer," has been removed to the brick building, one door south of our former office, immediately opposite the Mengel House, and formerly occupied by Charles McDowell, Esq., dec'd, and known as the "Bee Hive Printing Office."

Webster's Speech.

We publish on the outside of our paper today, the speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in the U. S. Senate, on the 12th of August, 1848, but a few years before his death, on the question of organizing the Territory of Oregon, subject to the Ordinance of 1787, excluding slavery forever therefrom. We advise a careful persual of this speech of the great Expounder of the Constitution. It will be seen from this speech that Mr. Webster, and the Whig party, held in regard to slavery, the same views precisely that the People's Party, and the Republican Party, now hold. In this speech Mr. Webster says:

"I feel that there is nothing unjust, nothing of which any honest man can complain, if he is intelligent, and I feel that there is nothing of which the civilized world, if they take notice of so humble an individual as myself, will reproach me when I say, as I said the other day, that I have made up my mind, for one, that under no circumstance will I consent to the extension of the area of slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of slave representation in the House of Representatives."

And again in 1850, he says:

"Sir, wherever there is a particular good to be done—wherever there is a foot of land to be staid back from becoming slave territory—I am ready to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery."

In 1850, the noble and gallant Henry Clay, himself a Southern man, said:

"I have said that I never could vote for it myself; and I repeat, that I never can and never will vote, *and no earthly power* ever will make me vote to spread slavery over territory where it does not exist."

Here are the views of the two great leaders of the Whig party. Wherein do they differ from the views of the People's Party and the Republican Party of the present day? They stand on the Platform of Webster and Clay. Where they not conservative enough in their views? Was not the old Whig party conservative? If so, why do we need any new or third party? The Platform of Clay and Webster and the Whig party, are good enough now for all conservative men, and old line Whigs, to stand upon. They do not need to throw their votes away upon a third candidate, and as in 1856, continue in power a corrupt and profligate Locofoco administration. Again we say read the speech of Webster.

Temperance Organization.

The first meeting under the auspices of the "Bedford Temperance Organization" on Saturday night last, was a perfect triumph. We do not remember ever to have seen the initiatory steps in any cause, more completely successful. A large number of our citizens, both old and young, united with the cause, showing thereby their approval of it and their consciousness of its necessity.

Dr. J. Compher, the President, and one of the originators of the movement, delivered an eloquent and stirring address, which told upon the audience with signal effect, as evinced by the numbers who joined the Organization.—Dr. C. N. Hickok then followed, in a short but forcible speech. Rev. S. Barnes delivered a few remarks in a neat and appropriate style. The organization then adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next, in the court room, to which the citizens and particularly the Ladies of our Borough are invited. Let all who have the success of the cause of temperance at heart, and who desire the happiness and welfare of our community, sanction the movement by their presence.

Addresses will be delivered by the President and by others.

GOOD NEWS!

The Tariff bill passed the House of Representatives on Thursday night of last week, by a vote of 105 to 64. Nearly every Republican voted for it, and nearly every Locofoco against it. Now, see whether the Locofoco Senate will pass this righteous and much needed bill. What has the Gazette to say of the Republicans now?

The Japanese Commissioners were received at Washington the other day. Great attentions were paid them.

Isaac V. Fowler, the Post Master of New York city, is a defaulter, it appears, to the amount of 175,000. Mr. Fowler is one of the great guns of Locofocoism in New York. It is said that the government knew of the matter long ago. *This* administration has *sunk* to the lowest depths of degradation, from the head of the administration down. It is time that a change of rulers should take place.

The House Committee on Territories have agreed upon a bill for organizing five new Territories, which will include the entire unorganized region between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific slope. Their names are to be Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Decotah and Chippewa. The bills were presented last Friday, and were all tabled.

The shipments of coal over the Huntingdon and Broadtop Mountain Railroad, for the week ending May 9, 1859, was 4,290
Previously this year, 56,543

Total, 60,834
Same date last year, 41,659

Increase, 19,175

CHICAGO CONVENTION—The Republican and People's National Convention met at Chicago on Wednesday. Hon. Mr. Ashman of Mass., was elected permanent President. The prospects for the nomination of Mr. Seward on Wednesday were the best. This is all we have learned up to our going to press.

18TH OF JUNE—the day to which the abolitionized democracy have adjourned to meet at Baltimore, is the anniversary of the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, and his fall from power. This is rather a bad omen for Locofocoism.

The Senate Homestead bill was passed on Thursday in that body, by a vote of 44 yeas to 8 nays. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, previous to its passage, made an unsuccessful motion to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill, but was defeated in his attempt by a vote of 25 yeas to 30 nays.

As will be seen in another part of our paper, the Union Convention at Baltimore have placed in nomination John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Mass. for Vice President.

NEW GOODS.—As will be seen by the advertisement in to-day's paper, the Messrs. SHUCK have a new and splendid stock of goods on hand, which they are selling at bargains.

The Westminster and Edinburg Quarterly Reviews for May have been received. We will notice their contents next week.

For the Inquirer.

Legislature.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the many patriots that have manifested a desire to serve their country in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, I know of none possessed with more undoubted ability for that responsible position, and none better calculated to perform its duties to the entire satisfaction of the public, than GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, Esq., of East Providence township.

Having been intimately acquainted with Mr. H. for many years, and knowing his abilities as a man, and as a scholar, and of his activity and energy as a politician, I can assure the public that in him they will find a valued and tried friend, and one well worthy of the position his friends desire him to occupy.

Mr. H. has for a number of years held the office of Magistrate in our township, and from the equitable and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of that trust, he has rendered himself extremely popular to all with whom he is acquainted, and will at any time, as a candidate, gain largely from the Democratic ranks. By profession he is a Farmer, yet his acquirements are such, that I have no hesitancy in asserting that should the interests of the party demand it, he will "not be found wanting in the hour of need."

In justice to Mr. H., however, I would say, that it was only after the earnest pursuasions of his friends in different parts of the County, that he has permitted his name to be used as a candidate of the People's Party for the nomination, subject to the action of the County Convention.

It may be well to remark here, that East Providence tp., has not asked for a Candidate for any of the county offices, during the last fifteen years, and as we now present a *man* who has no superior we trust the convention will take the matter under their favorable consideration.

DAVID FOOR.

East Providence tp.

For the Inquirer.

SCHELLSBURG, May 8th, 1860.

MR. OVER:—Dear Sir, as it appears to be the fashion for the friends of the aspirants for Legislative Honors, to give publicity to their partialities, we have thought proper to give you the views, and an intimation of the wishes, of many of your old and long tried friends. The party of which your paper is the Herald, being now the popular party of the times, should be careful to select a conservative, reliable and well tried man; such a man we know JOHN G. MINNICH to be. We have known him long and for twenty long years, to our certain knowledge, under the most trying circumstances, he has ever stood by the flag of his party, and that without giving offence to his political opponents. His integrity of character and faithfulness as a citizen has long since entitled him to some *substantial* notice from his political friends, and in our opinion he is the man for the times, and this the favorable opportunity for giving him some evidence of just appreciation of long tried faithful services.

Truly yours.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Bedford, held at the Court House, on the 2nd May, 1860, the following named persons, were appointed Delegates, to attend the Railroad Convention, which is to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 23rd May 1860.

Nicholas Lyons, John Sill, Wm. T. Daugherty, Asa Silvers, E. L. Anderson, M. Halderbaum, Wm Lyon, Wm. Chenowith, J. Alsip, S. S. Stuckey, Jacob Reed, Capt. Shannon Mullin, Alex. King, John S. Statler, O. E. Shannon, Michael Reed, John Cessna, A. B. Bunn, O. H. Gaither, John Colvin, D. Over, Peter Schell, B. F. Myers, Sam'l W. Statler, Valentine Steckman, Gen. James Burns, S. H. Tate, Leonard Bitner, Job Mann, Wm. Keyser, J. P. Reed, John Metzgar, Lieut. W. E. Keeffe, Val. B. Wertz, G. W. Oster, L. N. Fyan, Job Shoemaker, Cornelius Devore, R. Fyan, John Wilhelm, J. W. Tate, G. Elder, Capt. T. H. Lyon, F. D. Beegle, John Sproat, George B. Amick, David Patterson, John Alstadt, Charles Smith, James Patten, Thomas Hughs, D. M. Bare, Esq., Wm. Shuck, Jos. B. Noble, D. F. Buck, George Barndollar, George Wishart, Saml. Ketterman, Michael Fluke, John Nycum, C. W. Ashcom, D. A. T. Black, S. S. Fluke, Wm. Snell, J. F. Lowry, G. W. Householder, Gen. Lemuel Evans, D. Fletcher, Gillard Dock, David Evans, J. M. Barndollar, Lewis Koontz, Capt. Wm. States, J. G. Hartley, David Sparks, Michael Lutz, Dan'l Sams, Benj. Ashcom, Col. S. B. Tate, Col. Alex. Compher, James B. Farquhar, Oliver Horton, John C. Black, A. C. James, James Rollins, Elias Gump, Esq., James Rea, P. M. Cessna, Martin Boor, John May, George Bortz, A. J. Pennell, Luther R. Piper, Wm. Scott, William Cypher, David Brallier, Fr. Jordan, Wm. P. Schell.

JOSEPH W. TATE.
Secretary.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

JOHN BELL NOMINATED.

BALTIMORE, May 10, 1860.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

The Chair presented a letter from Judge Chambers of Maryland, expressing regret at not being able to attend, and hoping that a wise and patriotic result would be attained.

Also a telegraphic dispatch from Washington, from W. C. Hays Wouck, of New York, urging the Constitution and Washington's Farewell Address as a sufficient platform.

On calling the roll, delegates appeared from Florida and Rhode Island, which were not represented yesterday.

Jos. R. Ingersoll reported from the Committee on Business the result of their deliberations, which he said were characterized by great unanimity and patriotism. The report says, that whereas experience has demonstrated that all platforms adopted by political parties have the effect to mislead and to cause political divisions, by encouraging geographical and sectional parties, therefore

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty require that they should recognize no policy or principle but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws [great applause and six cheers] and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union party, and of the country, they pledge themselves to maintain, protect, and defend these principles, thus offording security at home and abroad, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity.

Adopted by acclamation.

The committee reported another resolution, that each State should determine for itself the mode of voting, whether by unit or otherwise. This exited considerable discussion—the minorities of delegations contending that its adoption would place them at the mercy of the majorities, and thus stifle the expression of their individual preferences.

Mr. Warner, of Massachusetts, said he came here to express the sentiments of his constituents. The resolution reported from the Committee was one of the bold party tricks to place the minorities under the control of the majorities. If his State had instructed him for a particular man, he would obey the instructions, but none such had been given, and he desired that the delegates should vote in their individual capacity.

Mr. Perree, of Maryland denied that the committee had any intention of perpetuating party tricks. It was a mere question of expediency. He thought there was no intention to smother the voice of the minority. In his own delegation, it had been determined that every vote should be allowed to indicate its preference.

Mr. Pattridge, of Mississippi, sustained the report of the committee. The question was whether the delegation should determine how the voting should be done, or whether the convention should do it. He thought it best to leave it to the delegations.

Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, offered a resolution that the chairman of each delegation cast the vote of the State in accordance with the instructions given by the delegates from the different districts. Where the State was not fully represented, a majority of the delegation to determine how the vote unrepresented by districts shall be cast, and where two delegates representing one district are divided in opinion, each be entitled to half a vote.

After a short discussion, Mr. Goggin's amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended passed.

Mr. Smith, of Missouri moved to proceed to vote for President, and that the lowest candidate be dropped after every third ballot. Laid on the table.

Mr. Buel, of New York, moved to proceed to a ballot for President, and continue to vote till some one received a majority. Carried.

A resolution was carried for the appointment of tellers, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Brooks of New York, Hackett, of Tennessee, Watson of Mississippi, and Rockwell, of Connecticut.

The delegation from Maryland retired for consultation.

Mr. Barnett of Minesota asked to be excused from voting, as the only delegate from that State, and he only a proxy.

FIRST BALLOT.

Houston,	57	McLean,	22	Crittenden	28
Bell,	68½	Graham,	22	Goggin,	3
Mverett,	25	Sharkey,	6	Botts,	9½
		Rives,	13		

The Hon. John Bell was nominated on the second ballot.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the nomination of Mr. Bell was made unanimous, amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. Henry of Tennessee, a grandson of Patrick Henry, in the name of Tennessee thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on the State by the nomination of Mr. Bell, whom he pronounced patriotic and above all sectionalism. His life had been devoted to the common good and common weal of America. If elected, his administration would be pure, patriotic, and constitutional. But it was said he was too slowly, too cautious. That was a merit possessed by the Father of his Country. A cautious man held the helm of reason to control his conduct. For himself, he could have fought under no other banner than that which looked to the honor, glory, and perpetuity of the Union. The Revolutionary blood that flowed in his veins must be his excuse for dwelling upon the preservation of the Union. [Great cheers.] In eloquent terms he urged them to stand by the Union to death, and painted the disasters likely to result from a dissolution of the Union.—One of his brothers lived with him in Tennessee and another in Iowa. What must be the result of internecine war? To be true to his section he must rally to the standard of his State, and his venerable brother in Iowa must in like manner be true to his section. Thus brother would have to dye his hands in the blood of a brother. How horrible the idea.—He hoped God might strike him blind before he looked upon a land desolated by fraternal strife. Mr. Henry proceeded at some length in this strain, depicting the horrors of dissolution and civil war. He thought they had a fair chance to redeem the land. The Democratic party was broken on the rock of Popular Sovereignty, and the Republicans would be stranded upon the Irrepressible Conflict, while the vessel bearing their fortunes, would walk the waters like a thing of life. He said he saw last week returning stragglers from Charleston. He never saw such disconsolate looking men, and without figure of speech, unwashed. Burnt brandy would not save them. He expected to see their obituaries in the papers shortly. They would never reunite. Once beaten, they would never revive, because they were only held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder. He denounced the Republicans as sectional, and if his idols, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, were to rise from the dead and lead a sectional party, he would not vote for them. He believed a vast majority of the people of the country in favor of the Union, and if they voted their sentiments John Bell would be the next President. If every man did his duty he would be triumphantly successful in November. He would like to be President for about thirty days. He would say to the vampires who are feeding on the life blood of the nation, "Take up your bed, and march." [Hearty Laughter.] Mr. Henry proceeded at length in the same strain, denouncing the corruption of the present Administration, and urging an earnest effort to redeem the Government.

Judge Sharkey of Mississippi was no orator, as Brutus was, but a plain blunt man. He appeared before them to congratulate them on the nomination of John Bell. He found here a band of patriots, who were animated by no sordid desire for the spoils of office. He hoped his countrymen would break the shackles of party, and strike a blow for freedom.

The Convention took a recess till 5 p. m.,

A ratification mass meeting will be held to-night in Monument Square.

The Convention met at five.

A motion was made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Surtzler of Missouri, after a few remarks, nominated Edward Everett. [Immense applause.]

Mr. Brooks of New York followed, and in the name of his delegation seconded the nomination.

R. Thompson of Indiana moved the vote for Mr. Everett be unanimous, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Hunt, in a few remarks, tendered his acknowledgements for the courtesy and kindness with which he had been treated as presiding officer, and congratulated the Convention on the happy issue of their labors.

Adjourned *sine die*

After the final adjournment, an informal meeting took place in Monument square, where extensive preparations have been in progress for several days for a grand ratification meeting, which, owing to the unfavorable weather and the incomplete state of arrangements has been postponed till to-morrow night.

From the Reading Journal.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our pleasant and melancholy duty to announce the delightfully-mournful intelligence that the self-styled "National Democratic party," so honored by the office holders, and so abhored by all true patriots,—*is no more!* It departed this life from a complication of loathsome diseases, (chief among which was the black vomit or the mulatto fever peculiar to the South,) in the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, on Thursday last, the 3d inst., leaving a large family of wretched office-holders and politicians to mourn, and the whole country beside to exult in its loss.

It will prove a consolation to its friends that its last hours were not without those ghostly consolations which charity awards to the most abandoned reprobates. It was prayed over, day by day, for nearly a fortnight, by divines of its own "persuasion," who endeavor to christianize their "chattels" by "discolored whelks of sanctification" administered with the "broad side of a hand-saw," but whether they succeeded in "getting the gospel in" is questionable, to say the least.

It is delightful to know, also, that its departure was materially hastened by a "National" Convention of "Democratic Doctors," whose combined skill was exerted to its utmost to save it from the threatened doom. But neither the *dough pills* of Northern Union savers, or the *black pills* of Southern disunionists, nor yet the *homeopatic sugar globules* of the Squatter Sovereignty school of physicians, availed. In the language of the poet:

"*Corruptions* sore long time it bore,
Physicians were in vain"——

It has deceased, nevertheless, notwithstanding. It is dead—*very dead*, and the "venerable Nicholas" has at last got his own.

We see that an effort is to be made to galvanize the remains by a new convention of political doctors called to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June, but we apprehend that the carcass will be so rotten by that time, that not even a coroner's inquest will be able to approach within smelling distance. We advise its friends to bury it at once before it breeds a pestilence, and then—

"Lay down de shovel and de hoe.
And hang up de fiddle and de bow
For there's no more work for the old party now
It has gone where all bad things do go."

THE FREE BANKING LAW.

The author of the Free Banking Bill, which passed the last Legislature, and became a law, writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Daily News*.

"Persons misapprehend the operations of the Free Banking Law of Pennsylvania. They suppose that the deposites of State or United States stock is part of the capital of banks to be formed under the law. The deposit of stock is merely to secure the noteholder, and nothing more. Suppose, for instance, five men desire to establish a bank of the smallest kind—that is, with the capital of $50,000. The bank must have 30 per cent. of its capital to commence with in specie—that is $10,000. The bank then purchases State stock and deposites it with the Auditor General, so as to secure $10,000 in circulating notes, it must put up a corresponding amount of stock, and add 20 per cent. of that amount in specie to remain in the bank."

Correspondence of the Phila. Daily News.

The Representatives of Pennsylvania at Baltimore.

NORRISTOWN, May 10, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—Some days since I read an anecdote setting forth that a very modest gentleman, lounging in his pleasant parlor in Paris, thus reasoned: "My country, France, is the finest country in the world. Paris, all admit, is the heart and soul of France; the quarter in which I live is the most aristocratic, and my hotel deceidedly the most fashionable in Paris. My rooms are the finest in the hotel, and as I am now their only occupant, *ergo*, I am the greatest man in the World."

Profound logic—the result no doubt, being entirely satisfactory. This anecdote was recalled to my mind this morning, on looking over the list of delegates representing Pennsylvania in the so-called National Constitutional Union Convention, in session at Baltimore.

Of the 45 gentlemen named, no less than 36 reside in the goodly City of Brotherly Love, and I greatly admire the modesty of these self-appointed delegates, in arrogating to themselves the honor and privilege of representing we poor fellows in the country, who, if we even knew our own minds, can hardly be expected to have patriotism enough to induce us to incur the expense and inconvenience of a trip to Baltimore, even though the Railroad Company did issue "*dead head*" tickets for all delegates.—We feel extremely obligated to the gentlemen for their kindness in taking all care and responsibility on their own shoulders, and beg to assure them, that we entirely agree with them, that Pennsylvania is the greatest State in the Union—that Philadelphia is undoubtedly the finest City in Pennsylvania—that we have no doubt they are (in their own estimation at least) the greatest men in Philadelphia; yet we cannot agree that they shall foist themselves upon the Convention, and parade themselves before the people of the Union, as our representatives. As you live in the City, perhaps you may know some of these clever fellows, and will be kind enough to inform us, who live in the country, by what authority the modest Quaker City boys are acting. Also, whether any of them are politicians, who would be willing to serve their country if appointed to office? They seem desirous of leading the Convention, or at least take a very active part in its proceedings, as we find that Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Littel, Mr. McClure, Mr. Shippen, Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Grayson, all of Philadelphia, made every motion of any consequence which has been submitted to the Convention.

Now, seriously, let us ask, is this a National Convention, or is it another third party trick, gotten up by the broken down political hacks of Philadelphia, at the suggestion of Megargee, or some other lick-spittle of J. B., to get for themselves a little notoriety, a free ride to Baltimore, and some Democratic money in their purses? Let us know, if you can, and oblige

A FARMER.

Mr. Bell and the Democrats.

The united vote of the South has all along been vaunted as the overwhelming and irresistible force certain to control the destinies of the Union, and against which it was hopeless for the Republicans to contend. This solid body of votes was sure, it has been urged, according to the principles of political gravitation, to draw out of their natural orbits Northern States enough to make up a majority.—Just at present, however, the prospect of a consolidated Southern vote at the next Presidential election does not seem very clear. To the division threatened by the result at Charleston between the Fire-eaters and the Douglasites, is now to be added the probability that a large part of the old Whigs who have lately acted with the Democrats, and by whose aid only that party has been able to carry several Southern States, will come in to the support of John Bell.

As yet no sign appears of any disposition to yield by either of the parties to the Charleston split. The seceders still demand, as the condition of their return, a total surrender by the non-interventionists, and the recognition of the right and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. The old scheme of disposing of the difficulty by convenient ambiguities—a platform which might be understood one way at the North and another way at the South—is indignantly repudiated by the fire-eaters. Even if the platform difficulty could be got rid of, there still remains the trouble about candidates, which is quite as serious as the other. Mr. Douglas is not the man voluntarily to yield up his claims. Should the places of the seceding delegates be filled with others favorable to him, the consequence must be a double nomination, one at Baltimore and another at Richmond, in which case Mr. Bell would be quite certain to carry several Southern States.

Some of our Democratic friends comfort themselves for the loss of the old Whig votes certain to go for John Bell by suggesting that the nomination of Houston might have been much worse for the Democratic party. There does not, however, seem to be any good ground for that suggestion. The old Whigs form, in several of the Southern States, a large and influential body, whose votes can be safely relied upon for Mr. Bell. Upon them Houston would have had no particular hold, and as to the Democratic masses, they will be likely to stand by the candidate who has the prestige of the regular Democratic nomination.

It is plain, then, that the candidacy of Mr. Bell, while it imposes on the Republican Convention at Chicago the duty of the most thorough deliberation and the most careful wisdom in the selection of our standard-bearer for the great contest now about to open, presents a much more formidable aspect toward the Democrats than toward the Republicans. If the Democratic party persists in its present dissensions in the Southern States, it will, in all probability, not merely be defeated in the South by the Baltimore nominee, it will be annihilated. The Republicans may make a mistake which will lose them the two or three States whose electoral vote is necessary to elect a Republican President; but their organization, their devotion to their principles, and their power, will still remain undiminished. The result of defeat by Mr. Bell in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana, would be that the Democratic party, already divided into hostile camps, would substantially cease to exist; while the Republican party, on the other hand, by losing New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, would come short of a victory indeed, but would still remain the most powerful political organization in the country, strong in enthusiastic energy and depth of convictions, and in that thorough unity and discipline which give force to parties and practical effect to ideas.

In fact, as to the effect of Mr. Bell's nomination upon the vote of any of the Northern States which the Democrats hope to carry, if there are any such, that effect may perhaps be quite as favorable for the Republicans as for the Democrats. If he obtains a certain number of votes, which, had no third nomination been made, might have gone for the Republicans; he will be likely, perhaps, to obtain quite as large a number, which might, under the contingency supposed, have gone to the Democratic side. His nomination, wise as it is for the party that has made it, does not then seriously affect the chances of the Republicans. It has always been certain that we could not gain the victory by simply wishing for it, and tossing our caps in the air with shouts. Success is still within our reach on precisely the same conditions as before.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRIZE RING AT CHARLESTON.—Two members of the Ohio Delegation had a fight at the Mills House, and threw plates at each other. One drew a pistol and the other clinched him.

Col. Craig, of Mo, and Langmore, of the St. Louis *Republican*, also had a rough and-tumble fight at the Mills House, which is to be settled by a duel on their return home.

On Friday, Collector Baker of Philadelphia, and Hendrick B. Wright had a collision, resulting from the action of the latter in the Platform Committee. Mr. Baker charged Wright with betraying his trust, at which blows followed.

The following is to be the genuine ticket of all the fancy:

FOR PRESIDENT:
SENATOR WIGFALL, of Texas.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. HEENAN, of Benicia.

The cabinet is to be composed of the six gentlemen above whose pluck has been tried. There is still room for a few subordinate officers. Only gentlemen of muscle need apply.

FORNEY'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.—The Philadelphia *Press*, of Monday, contained a leading editorial, of which the following are the concluding paragraphs:

"A word in conclusion. The extreme politicians at Charleston and their Northern allies have discarded Democratic principles, and may discard the best representative of those principles. They refuse to go for Douglas, because, and only because, he is this representative.—For our part, and speaking only for ourselves, *we declare it to be the purpose of* THE PRESS *to support no other Charleston nominee taken from the list of those prominently named.*

When his foes say that he of all men shall not receive their support, we declare that no other can receive ours. Or, to be more explicite, no man like Lane, or Hunter, or Guthrie, Slidell, or Davis, or Bayard, or even Breckinridge, greatly as we esteem, and closely as we have been attached to his character."

A GOOD COMPARISON.

☞The Rev. Wm. Roulatt, a well know Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburg, Pa., and a ferret:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light.—And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children.—This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts around the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the reverend certifier, thus both giving their most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children. Let others try it, and be satisfied.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'Lan's celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa., All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

May 4. FLEMING BROS.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have now been before the public for five years, and have every where won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality, or danger, they have become the ready resource and aid of the parent, traveller, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. No where have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most intimately.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto, in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2. Single boxes 25 cents and 50 cents.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27-1y.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

REASON AND COMMON SENSE.

Our readers may remember we have on several occasions spoken in very eulogistic terms of a preparation which Dr. Seth S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., has discovered for the cure of Epileptic Fits. Now, in doing so, we have been actuated by the very best motives, viz: the alleviation of human suffering. From circumstances which have lately come to our knowledge, we fear there is a certain class of persons who are not disposed to try this remedy in a common sense manner. We allude to the fact of selecting a particular case in a town where perhaps there are six or eight cases, and trying it on one case. Now, perhaps the case selected might be the only one of the whole number that it would not cure. This is neither doing themselves nor the medicine justice. If a dozen persons were stricken down with cholera in one town or neighborhood, would they all send for a physician, or would only one employ him, and wait and see if he cured the first patient? That plan of procedure would be most absurd. So in the case of Dr. Hance's remedy, every one who has Fits should try it for a reasonable length of time. It will not cure in a day or week; nothing worth doing can be accomplished at once. What is easily done, is as easily undone. The growth of time is enduring. From the most respectable testimony we have examined, we feel assured that by a proper perseverance in this remedy, nine cases of Epilepsy out of ten may be cured. The Pills are sent by mail free of postage to any part of the world.—Price: one box $3; two $5; twelve 24. You will find the address above. May 4, 1860.

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.—This now admitted by the medical profession, a s a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy, that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system, the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTER'S, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drugging, and try the BITTERS, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed, give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.
May 4, 1860.

MARRIED.

In Canton, Ohio, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. D. Garver, Mr. D. C. MORRIS of Johnstown, Pa., and Miss ANNIE E. MILLER, formerly of Bedford, Pa.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JOSEPH PECK, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH J. CARPENTER, of East Providence tp.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

Great Inducements! Cheap Prices!

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to their new and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising all styles and qualities, at the very low-prices. Also,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including a fine selection of genuine and unadulterated

TEAS AND COFFEE.

ALSO,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

HARDWARE,

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS.

ALSO,

All description of Leather for sale.

From our long experience, and the superior facilities we enjoy for purchasing, we can offer extra inducements, and feel satisfied that all who favor us with a trial will receive satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and prices. Country produce and Tan Bark will be taken in exchange for Goods and Leather.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 18, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, next,

the following described real estate, viz: 35 acres of land, or there abouts, situate in Middle Woodberry Township, adjoining lands of Jonathan Hoover, lands in name of ——Sytle; Daniel Baer, Samuel Kensinger, and others.

TERMS:—One fourth in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in three payments, with interest.

JACOB S. BROWN, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate
of Margaret Croft, dec'd.

May 18, 1860.

Card to the Ladies.

Oster & Carn, Cheap Side.

HAVE just received a large and superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's, Philadelphia made Ladies Misses and Childrens fine French lasting Gaiters, English kid, Tampico Morocco and Goat Lace Boots, Buskins Slippers and ties, with and without heels, made to our order, and warranted to fit. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing

May 18, 1860.—2m.

BOOTS and SHOES, For the million, more or less. The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in Town, Childrens Shoes from 18 cts. up, Woman's Gaiters and Lace Boots 75 cts. up, Buskins still cheaper, Misses, Youth's and Boy's shoes from 62½cts up, Mens shoes from $1.00 up &c. call and see. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

Eay 18, 1860.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. & A. J. Nycum, in the Tannery and Mercantile business, have this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The notes and accounts are in the hands of John Nycum, Sr., for collection.

JOHN NYCUM,
A. J. NYCUM.

Rays Hill, May 18, 1860.

Cash for Wool.

WE will pay the highest price in cash or merchandise for any quantity of washed wool.

A. F. CRAMER, & CO.

May 18, 1860.

Price of announcing a candidate, $1. Those marked with a star have paid for their announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce the name of MI-JOHN G. MINNICH, of Bedford, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Prothonotaryship.

We are authorized to announce the name of JEREMIAH K. BOWLES, Esq. of Bedford Township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg Borough as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

YOU will please announce Dr. WILLIAM BURCH of Pattonsville as a candidate for Prothonatory, subject to the decision of the People's County, Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. JOHN DASHER, of Hopewell Tp., as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. M. HANCOCK, of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of JOHN A. GUMP, of West Providence Township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ABRAHAM DENNISON, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of EDMUND BEDELL, of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains, to call and examine their stock and prices.

All kinds of Country Produce will be received for Goods, at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January. This system has given our customers every satisfaction, and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUIDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the House of John S. Ritchey, Esq., in Bedford Township, on Tuesday the 12th day of June, next, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the erection of a new bridge over Dunnings Creek, at or near Ritchey's Mill, in said Township. Plan and specification, will be exhibited on the ground,

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODMEUS, Clerk.

Commissioners Office, May 18, 1860.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of JUNE, next, all that tract of land, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, containing 56 acres, more or less, with a log house and frame kitchen attached, thereon erected, also a log barn; about 50 acres cleared; being a portion of the real estate of Conrad Guyer, late dec'd, and adjoining the mansion tract, land of Joseph Boyer's and others. This property is well situated in a pleasant neighborhood, in the vicinity of Buena Vista.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be secured in the property for the use of the widow during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to the heirs. One third of the remainder to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter. The whole to be secured by judgment on the property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day. JOHN GARBER,

May 11, 1860. *One of the Guardians.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of vend, Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 2nd day of June, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract or parcel of land, containing 22 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a frame dwelling house, one rough cast tenant house, frame stable, school house and a frame of a saw mill, thereon erected; adjoining lands of Geo. Elder, John Hardman, Henry Wertz and others, situate in Harrison Township, Bedford Co., and taken in execution as the property of Dan'l Trostle, tere tenant.

WM. S. FLUCK, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, May 11, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Managers of the *Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company* have found it necessary to make another assessment on the premium notes of the Company of 5 per cent. The members of the Company are therefore, hereby respectfully requested to pay their respective quotas to the subscriber who has been duly appointed collector thereof. A deduction of six per cent on the amount of the several assessments, will be made to all those who make payment within 30 days from this date, after which time the Policies of delinquent members will become null and void, until payment be made. By order, &c.,

J. M. RUSSELL,
May 11, 1860. *Collector.*

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade, 16th Division, of the uniformed Militia of Pennsylvania, are hereby ordered and required to meet in the town of Bloody Run, on TUESDAY the 5th day of June, next, properly uniformed and equipped for Drill. The Clearville Company and Companies of other Brigades are cordially invited to attend.

THOMAS W. HORTON, Col.

Hopewell, May 11, 1860.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade for inspection, at the Court House, in Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of MAY, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with plume, and with arms and occoutrements in good order.

By order of the Capt.

G. W. STIFFLER, O. S.

April 20.

LAST NOTICE.

THE accounts, notes and other claims of the late firm of Ferguson & Manspeaker, have been placed in the hands of H. Niecdemus, Esq., and must be paid, or closed by notes.

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER.

May 11, 1860.

PROPOSALS for the erection of a School House on the land of Henry Harshbarger, in Snake Springs township, will be received on Friday the 25th day of May, inst. The plan and specifications will be exhibited on the day of the letting. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN G. HARTLEY, Pres't.

B. R. ASHCOM, Sec'y.

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

AND ALL,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

AND CALL AT

OSTER & CARN'S

Cheap Store.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends and customers, that we are now receiving a very large and beautiful stock of New and cheap

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising Medium styles, gay and plain,

Dress Goods,

In part Silk Foulards, poil de cherve's, Mohair Plaids, Ristoria Cloth, Poplins, Lustres, Brilliantes, Challie de Laines, Pongees, Chintzes, Lawns, Lavellas, De Lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts., Mohair, De Berge at 10, 12 and 15 cts., Stella Shawls at $1.50, worth $2.00, Calicoes, for the million at 5 6, 8, 9, 10, and 12 cts, Piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 cts. Something new in Ginghams, at 10, 12 and 14 cts., Pantaloon Stuff at 10, 12, 15 and 18 cts, Cloth, Cassimers and Tweeds, Cassinetts and Jeans all colors, Silk, Satin and Marseilles vestings, Cottonades, Linen ducks and drillings, Gent's new Styles, Shirts, Collars, Stocks, neck Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs &c., Marseilles and Linen Shirt fronts, Fine Shirt fronts at 12½ cts., warranted not all linen, Ready Made Clothing, elegant vests from 62½ cts., up, Coats 87½ cts., up.

Hats and Caps,

For the million, from 10 cts., up, Bonnets, Bloomers, and Shakers, Ribbons, Ruches and Flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS and SHOES,

Cheap as the cheapest.

Glass, china and Queensware,

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

Superior Green and Black Teas, prime Rio, Laguayra and Ceara Coffee, nice brown Sugar at 8, 9, and 10 cts., White Crushed at 12½ cts., Baking Molasses at 10 and 12½ cts., per quart, best Golden Syrup at 18 and 20 per quart, Bakers Cocoa, Corn Starch, extracts for flavoring and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS: Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note, every January.

Bedford, April 27, 1860.

NOTICE TO COMMANDING OFFICERS OF COMPANIES of the 1st Brigade, Sixteenth Division, Penna. volunteers:

The attention of Commanding Officers of Companies is directed to section third, article third, of the Militia Laws of Pennsylvania, the provisions of which have never been complied with, and which are as follows:—

"The commanding officer of each and every company of uniformed militia within this commonwealth, shall, on or within five days after the first Monday in May, in each year, deliver or cause to be delivered to the Commissioners of the City or County in his Brigade, and a duplicate copy to the Brigade Inspector of his Brigade, a roll, alphabetically arranged, of the names and residences of all the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of his company, which roll shall be certified by him, upon honor, to include only the names of persons fully equiped, according to the laws of the United States and of this State, and ready for service in his company; and also to report a list in duplicate, similarly arranged, of persons who have for the current year contributed to the funds of an uniformed and organized company the sum of fifty cents, as an equivalent for military service, which list shall have annexed to it an affidavit, signed by the officers of the company, and setting forth that the said sum has been actually paid to the funds of said company by or for each and every person named therein, for the current year, which shall exempt said persons from paying the same to the Collector.

A. J. SANSOM,
April 27, 1860. Brigade Inspector.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } **Principals.**

THE summer session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 4th day of May, 1860. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community. A strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6, English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

April 27, 1860.

Every Day Brings Something New!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER,

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

April 27, 1860.

Private Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, a tract of land, situate in Bedford Township, containing 36 *acres*, about 14 acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered—there are 70 good sugar trees on this land—nearly all the land capable of cultivation. This tract adjoins other lands of the subscriber, Jacob Strominger, Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty and others.

Terms of sale made known by the subscriber.

JAMES REA.

May 4, 1860.—f

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.—The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company are notified to pay to the Treasurer, in Bedford, the 10th installment on each share of stock, subscribed by them, on or before the 22d day of May inst. By order of the Board.

JOHN P. REED.
May 4, 1860. Treasurer.

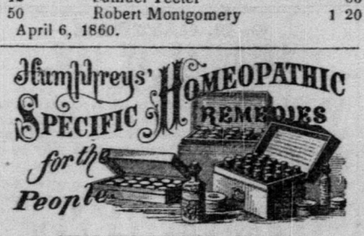
Treasurer's Sale OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th of March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, County of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day, until all are disposed of.

WM. SCHAFER,
Treasurer.

No. Acres.	Warantees or Owners.	Dolls. Cts.
	Broadtop Township.	
150	James Entriken	10 28
8	do	98
75	William Gray	1 23
380	Francis Mowing,	93 18
484 & 136 p	Samuel Kerr	20 57
422 & 30 p	Barnet Mowing	27 26
466	John Stone	24 25
465½	Isaac Kerr	24 15
440	John Razon	6 15
399	John Belt	12 12
63	Jacob Meyers	3 72
75	John Deveraux (Dunlap tract)	10 10
403	John Boleman	19 45
30	Lewis T. Watson	1 52
427	Mary Montgomery	4 24
421	John Montgomery	4 73
339	Stevens & Co in right of Shreeves	23 39
287	E. Foster & W. P. Schell	6 75
25	James Figard	61
60	William Figard	4 38
25	John King's Heirs	55
393 & 197 p	James Patton & H. Easton	53
	Colerain Township.	
414	Michael Roof	1 24
410	Agnes Roof	1 20
400	Jacob Whetstone	1 20
340¾	Jacob Wiland	50
111	Andrew Kihock	64
600	Samuel Williams	2 24
45	William Smith	1 46
427	Arthur Brown	64
	Cumberland Valley Township.	
106 117 p	Wm. M. Hall	16
400	Dr. James Smith	2 94
	Harrison Township.	
163	Nicholas Knight	24
900	William Lyon	3 10
75	Andrew P. Miller	1 72
	Hopewell Township.	
200	John Corby	1 20
413	John Kerr	4 76
150	James Howard	88
404	Richard Moan	68
420	John Cheney	72
404	Joseph Moan	68
409½	Samuel Moan	68
424 35 p	Alexander Moan	58
206½	John Mellney	48
196 50 p	Zachariah Moan	24
192	Timothy Moan	27
200 54 p	Israel Moan	28
222	Elizabeth Piper	69
212 20 p	John Boyd	34
214 65 p	William Davis	32
216 60½ p	Isabella Davis	58
220½	William Piper	62
238	John Hardin	66
221	Ignatius Hardin	62
434 125 p	James Wilson	72
181 40 p	David Piper	32
99	Richard Clark	28
425	George F. Alberti	1 20
213	Joseph Lancaster	60
402	Thomas Taylor	1 20
402 57 p	Stephen Moan	68
440½	Shaw Tract, Oakman Lands	1 24
239	Jas. McIlney, Forge property	22 00
9	Puterbaugh's heirs	14
400	Isaac Cavan	72
	Londonderry Township.	
453	Joseph Gardner	1 36
150	John Saddler	1 80
	Liberty Township.	
200	Mary Gordon	7 95
200	James Gordon	4 36
400	Thomas Jones	11 95
150½	Stephen Kerr	3 40
165	Edward Langly	7 20
200	Jacob Miller	6 00
200	Elizabeth Miller	6 00
200	Mary Piper	5 98
200	Amelia Piper	7 98
60	Abel Put	1 20
400	Edward Stone	7 48
400	John Tomm	10 73
374 84 p	Hannah Alberti	5 40
448	Marian Alberti	5 00
403	Alexander Montgomery	5 15
403	William Montgomery	88
100	George B. Kay	3 16
3 Lots	Willaim P. Schell	2 75
200	John Razor	2 56
200	Francis Means	2 56
150	Stephen Kerr	1 90
90	Manor Tract	1 58
200	Milligan & Benedict	2 58
40	Peter Bowser	54
5	George Thompson	12
	Monroe Township.	
25	Joseph McDaniel	56
	Napier Township.	
200	Abner Rodgers	60
	Providence East.	
1219	Samuel Tate's Heir's	44
900	do do do	44
800	do do do	44
224½	do do do	28
113¼	G. W. Barton	32
105 & 95p	Mahlon Barton	32
136 & 109p	David Smith	32
95 & 55p	Joshua Hixon	30
401 & 40p	James Cavan	1 20
400	Isaac Cavan	1 20
210	George Deweese	90
17	J. Sparks' Heirs or F. Gibs	16
61	L. A. Carpenter	22
	Providence West.	
100	Daniel Ritchey	18
40	David Roller	14
15	Joseph McDaniel	36
106	Peter Morgert	68
	St. Clair Township.	
4 Lots	Jacob Ink's Heirs	48
204	David McRobert	1 20
477	James Ross	1 20
411	William Snively	1 20
	Southampton.	
200	James Riggs	60
435	Henry Whetstone	1 32
433½	William Buck	1 20
	Union Township.	
53	Christopher Snyder	66
100	Widow Croyle	2 39
439½	James Seawright	12 43
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1 50
50	Cowples Brush	38
439	John Martin	10 62
60	—— Bowser	1 17
90	—— Boyer	1 68
200	—— Langam	1 68
150	William Langam	2 80
150	Bowser Brush	1 78
	Woodberry South.	
19	William Fluke	6
19	Fluke's Heirs	32
222	Elizabeth Piper	67
216 & 60p	Isabella Davis	24
64 & 100p	John S. Hetrick	28
	Woodberry Middle.	
100	Adjoining Heffley's Heirs	5 50
117	Daniel Montgomery	10 20
180	Daniel Montgomery	4 48
170	Margaret Croft	1 70
22	Kensinger's Heirs	1 00
20	Frank Nicodemus	75
16	George Nicodemus	70
173	—— McIlnay	7 97
62	John McFadden	6 15
50	John Nicodemus	1 87
52	John Smith, Jr.	1 77
46	Benner's Heirs	1 87
40	—— Stonerook	2 50
403	William Montgomery	5 00
150	Robert Montgomery	1 03
13	Jacob Furrey	64
20	Renhart Replogle	1 03
13	John Teeter	64
12	Samuel Teeter	60
50	Robert Montgomery	1 20

April 6, 1860.



HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass'; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Roble, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS.

THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM!

"WHO'S fond of strawberries and cream?" Echo, "all!" Then all are requested to call at LYNCH'S, and buy few or many plants of choice kinds. Those planting now will get a few berries this season.

April 20.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A STANDARD MEDICINE

For the speedy, radical, and effectual cure of ALL DISEASES arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has wrought the most miraculous cures in desperate cases of

Scrofula,	Cancerous formations,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the face,	Sore Eyes,
Old, Stubborn Ulcers,	Scald Head,
Tetter affections,	Rheumatic Disorders,
Dyspepsia,	Costiveness,
Jaundice,	Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,	Foul Stomach,

Female Complaints, and all Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the Blood.

The above is a portrait of David McCreary, of Napier township, who, on the 31st day of August, 1858, made affidavit before Justice Gorley that he was treated for the cure of Cancer by three physicians of Bedford County, and by Dr. Newton of the Eclectic College in Cincinnati, for a period of nearly eight months, notwithstanding which, his *lip, nose, and a portion of his left cheek were entirely eaten away!* He had given up all hope, when he heard of the "Blood Searcher," and was induced to try it. Four bottles cured him, and although sadly disfigured, there is no question but what this invaluable medicine saved his life. The full particulars of this remarkable case may be seen in a circular, which can be had of any of the Agents.

We also refer to the case of Nancy Blakney, of Enderton, Armstrong county, Pa., cured of Scrofula after being unable to get out of bed for three years.

To the case of a lady in Ansonville, Clearfield county, who was also afflicted with Scrofula in its worst form.

To the case of George Meisel, residing in Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa., who was so badly afflicted with Cancer that it eat his entire nose off, and his case was worse, if possible, than McCreary's.

The particulars of these cases—every one of which was cured by the use of the Blood Searcher—may also be found in a circular to be had of any of the Agents.

R. M. LEMON, Proprietor.

Laboratory for the manufacture and sale, near Penna. Railroad Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, Bedford; G. D. Trout, Alum Bank; John G. Schell, Pleasantville; L. N. Fyan, West End P. Office; Frederick Corl, Marietta; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; Jacob Baird, Barndollors Mills; N. Koons, Willow Grove; John Bowser, Bowser's Mill, A.C. Evans, Rainsburg; B. F. Horn & Bro., Schellsburg; Hilligas & Mowry, Buena Vista; John Wayde, New Paris; Ritchey & Ramsey, Bloody Run; Piper & Scott, Pattonsville; David Beegle, Waterstreet; Wm. J. Galbraith, Woodberry; G. D. Kauffman, Flitchville; all of Bedford County.

Dec. 16, 1859.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improv

THE ONLY PREPARATION

WORTHY OF

Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

74 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of 15th inst., has been received, saying that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that my gray hair could ever be restored to its original except from dyes. I was however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or geting bald.

Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 10th, 1859.

To Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear sir: 'Your Hair Restorative' has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public or its agents on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your 'Hair Restorative,' the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like.—By publishing in our southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong southern paper. W. H. Kenedy.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor O. J. Wood: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans in 1851. I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollar per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cents more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO, Proprietors, 444 Broadway New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

March 23, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

BRIGADE ORDERS NO. 1.

THE uniformed Companies composing the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., will parade for the purpose of inspection and review, at the following times and places:

The HOPEWELL RIFLEMEN will meet at the town of Hopewell, on Monday, the 21st day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BLOODY RUN BLUES will meet at the town of Bloody Run, on Tuesday, the 22d day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The BEDFORD RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The CUMBERLAND VALLEY BLUES will meet at the town of Centreville, on Thursday, the 24th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The BLACK PLUMED RIFLEMEN will meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

Captains of Companies will please take notice of these orders, and notify their Companies accordingly. They are also required to make return of their Companies for the year 1860, at the time of the above named parades.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade 16th Division, P. M.

Brigade Inspector's Office,
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

Estate of John Black, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH E. BLACK,
GEORGE W. HORN,
April 20· Administrator's.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.

All business promptly atended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST.

SCHELLSBURG, PENN'A.

OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.

He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.

Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to

An Entire Set,

Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the letest and most approved principles.

TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.

April 8, 1859.--tf.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

To Parents and Guardians,

THE

TUSCARORA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION is located at Academia, Juniata county, Pa., 8 miles from the Penn'a Railroad, at Patterson station, and 6 miles from the Perrysville station.

TERMS:

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each. The Summer Session with which the School opens, will commence on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, 1860, and will close on Saturday, the 29th September, 1860, and the Winter Session, on Thursday the 1st day of November, 1860, and close March 30th, 1861.

Board including Fuel, Light and Tuition in the Primary and Collegiate Departments, per term, payable in advance,	$75 00
Washing, per dozen,	35
Lessons on Piano or Guitar, according to length,	$16, $20 or $25 per Sess.
Use of Piano or Guitar, according to time,	4, 5 or 6 "
Drawing or Flower Painting	10 to 15 "
Ancient or Modern Languages, *each*,	10 "
When fire is required in Sleeping Rooms, each pupil,	8

Seats in Church Free.

Young ladies will be met at the above stations and conveyed to the Institution, if a short notice be given by letter, addressed to the Principal at Academia, Juniata county. For circulars or other information address the Principal at the above office. REV. W. G. E. AGNEW,

March 23, 1860.—2m Principal.

HOPEWELL HOUSE.

HOPEWELL BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A

JOHN B. CASTNER,

Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.--1y.

WAGONS.

WE have on hand three new two horse Wagons which we will sell cheap in exchange for any kind of grain, or give a reasonable credit thereon.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions; but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.**

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, H C Reamer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Nycum, Fairview.

Nov. 4, 1859.

To Farmers and Gardeners.

THE subscribers offer for sale 60.000 Barrels of POUDRETTE, made by the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, in Lots to suit Purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:

1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of $100.000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.

2d. For Corn and Vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world; it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles the crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill.

PRICE—1 bbl. $2—2 bbls. $3.50—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1.50 per barrel, delivered free of cartage, to vessels or railroad in New York City.

A pamphlet containing every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.

GRIFFING CROTHERS & CO.,
North River Agricultural Warehouse,
60 Courtland Street, New York, or
136 South Delaware Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Geo. N. Davis, late of Napier Township, de'cd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

GEGRGE N. ELLIS.

March 30, 1860. Adm'r.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to quit the Hotel business, is desirous of settling up his accounts, and to enable him to pay his debts, he must have some aid from his debtors, and therefore hopes that all indebted to him will do something to help him.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

Feb. 24, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber living in Napier tp., on the estate of Rebecca McCreary, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES ALLISON,

April 6, 1860. Executor.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH WEYANDT.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Joseph Weyandt late of Union Township dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIAS DELL,

April 13, 1860—* Adm'r.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.

Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.

Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.

Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.

Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.

Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 20, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S CHEAP CASH AND PRODUCE STORE

Opposite the "Union Hotel," Bedford, Pa.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, **Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,** *QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,* AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dul, Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?

DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR COFSTITUTION?

DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?

DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?

DO YOU WANT ENERGY?

DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?

DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.–zz.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver compaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of dict—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solleited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

Commonwealth Insurance Company,

UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,

HARRISBURG, PA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

INSURE BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY

FIRE.

ALSO

Against Perils of the Sea, Inland Navigation and Transportation.

Directors.

Simon Cameron, Geo. M. Lauman, Wm. Dock, Eli Slifer, James Fox, Geo. Bergner, Benj. Parke, Wm. H. Kepner, A. B. Warford, W. F. Murray, F. K. Boas, John H. Berryhill, Wm. F. Packer.

Officers.

SIMON CAMERON, Pres't. BENJ. PARKE, Vice Pres't.
S. S. CARRIER, *Secretary.*
J. W. LINGENFELTER, *Agent,*
Bedford Pa.

Oct. 7, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.

Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical. Scientific, Religous. Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap. Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

our stock will be found very full and complete, including many kinds of goods that are entirely new—the assortment we now offer is superior in extent, variety, and cheapness—and all who favor us with a call may depend upon being suited in price and quality—we respectfully invite our friends and customers to learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for goods. A credit will be extended to *prompt paying* buyers—and also to customers who will *cheerfully* settle their accounts every January by cash or note. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 4, 1859.

Lyon City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

PAYS for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping, Writing, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

Board 8 weeks $20, Stationery $35, entire expenses $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1859, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embelished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1860.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partner ship under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house ronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds, repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, underthe above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfort able bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞ Boarders will be taken by the day, week month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.–zz.